THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 370. COLORADO SPRINGS, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1880 Price, Five Cents

TELEGRAPHIC

New Railroad from Pueblo to Silver Cliff.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

Hayes on Our Inter-Ocean Canal Policy.

Early Dissolution of Parliament.

Chinese Trouble Expected in California.

Summary of General News from Everywhere.

COLORADO.

New Railroad to Silver Cliff.

PUEBLO, March 8.—A company was organized here to day to build a railroad from Pueblo via Red Creek Springs to Rosita and Silver Cliff. The books were not opened until four o'clock and already over two hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed. Engineers will be put to work at once to locate a through route and the projectors hope to have the road to Silver Cliff before the first of next January.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

A STRONG GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Gen. McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific has been ordered to move all available troops to San Francisco, to be posted where they can be most effectively used in case their services should be required. This is a precautionary measure.

The Chicago Journal's special says in the matter of the use of troops to protect the Chinese in California, President Hayes is understood to hold that the posse comitatus law precludes such interference unless assistance is asked for by the executive of California who is bound to observe the treaty which is a part of the supreme law. Nothing is known at the Chinese legation of a delegation from the six Chinese companies being on the way and there has been no requests made by the legation in behalf of those companies. Those coming east are now said to be under contract to take the place of striking laundresses in Troy and elsewhere.

A BIG SPECULATION.

A bill has been introduced into the U. S. Senate incorporating T. Haskins Dupuy, S. L. M. Barlow, C. F. Wherishofer, J. H. Ritter, George M. Pullman, Henry G. Stebbins and others as the United States Finance and River Platte Valley Improvement Company (Limited). The operations of the company would be confined to the Argentine Republic, from which a grant had been obtained for the development of the country by means of a system of railroads, telegraphs and river navigation. The earthquakes which affect other portions of South America do not occur in the Argentine Republic, and the River Platte Valley had lately been found to contain fine land for agricultural purposes. The capital stock of the company is $10,000,000 divided into shares of $100.

MONROE DOCTRINE ASSERTED WITH FORCE.

The senate to-day received a message from the president's response to a resolution calling for correspondence respecting the ship canal. He says, "I deem it proper to state briefly my opinion as to the policy of the United States with respect to the construction of an inter-ocean canal by any route across the American isthmus and the policy of this country. The United States cannot consent to the surrender of this control to any European power or to any combination of European powers. If existing treaties between the United States and other nations, or if the rights of sovereignty or property of other nations stood in the way of this policy, a contingency which is not apprehended, suitable steps should be taken by just and liberal negotiations to promote and establish the American policy on this subject, consistently with the rights of nations to be affected by it. The capital invested by the co operation of citizens of other countries in such an enterprise must in a great degree look for protections to one or more great powers of the world. No European power can intervene for such protection, without adopting measures as to this contingent which the United States would deem wholly inadmissable. If the protection of the United States is relied upon the United States must exercise such control as will enable this country to protect its national ties and maintain the rights of those, whose private capital is embarked in the work. The inter-oceanic canal across the American isthmus will essentially change the geographical relation between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and the rest of the world. It would be a great ocean thoroughfare between our Atlantic and Pacific shores and virtually a part of the coast line of the United States. Our merely commercial interests are greater than those of all other countries, while its relations to our power and property as a nation, to our means of defense, our unity, peace and safety are matters of paramount consideration on the part of United States. No other great power would under similar circumstances fail to assert a rightful control over the work so closely and vitally affecting its interest and welfare. Without urging further the grounds of my opinion, I report in conclusion that it is the right and duty of the United States to assert and maintain the supervision in authority over any inter oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America, as well as to protect our national interest. This I am sure will be found not only compatible with, but promotive of the widest and most permanent advantage of commerce and civilization.

CHANCE OF A POLITICAL DEBATE.

The Chicago Journal's Washington special says, it is the intention of General Porter's friends to try to have debate on the pending bill in the Senate close this week, but failing in this they will move to lay it aside and proceed with more pressing business. Senator Bayard does not expect to speak more than one day. He will be followed by either Burnside, or McDonald. Before the vote is reached Conkling and Blaine desire to participate in the discussion which promises to take a political aspect.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.

The supreme court rendered a decision of the case of judge appointed by the state at the congressional election in Baltimore, on charge of interfering with and resisting the supervisors of elections and deputy marshals. They were convicted of this offence and appealed upon the ground that the statutes under which they were tried were unconstitutional. The court holds,

First—The question of the constitutionality justified the writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of the conviction and if the laws are constitutional, the prisoners should be discharged.

Second Congress had the constitutional power to adopt these statutes which appoint supervisors of election, and to require that they be respected, protected, and not interfered with in the exercise of their functions, making such interference or resistance a penal offence. The revised statutes referred to are the enforcement act of May 31st, 1870.

Third—The circuit courts may convict for violation of these statutes and this need not assume the exclusive control of congressional elections. The states are constitutionally empowered to fix the times, places and manner of holding elections, for senators and representatives, subject to alteration by congress. Except as to places of choosing senators, congress has power over these subjects and may alter or add to the state regulations.

Fifth—Congress may impose new duties on officers of elections, provide for the attendance of officers to prevent frauds and see that elections are fairly conducted.

Sixth—Such supervision can cause no collision because the authority of congress is paramount and its regulations necessarily supercede those of the state.

Seventh—State and national sovereignty does not preclude the co operation of both in elections, the national authority being paramount. Jealousy alone can cause collision.

Eighth—Congress had the constitutional power to vest in the circuit courts the appointment of supervisors of elections.

Ninth—A provision authorizing the deputy marshals to keep peace at the elections is not unconstitutional. The national government has the right to enforce and compel obedience to its laws, and to execute its constitutional powers.

Tenth—The concurrent jurisdiction of the government, which it has in every part of the United States, is distinct from the exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, etc.

Eleventh—The provisions for compelling the observance of the state laws in the election of representatives, are within the jurisdiction of congress. The violation of these laws is an offense against the United States, which the national government may punish.

The petition for a habeas corpus was denied.

The petition of Augustus Clarke, election judge of Cincinnati at congressional election in 1868, indicted for official misdemeanor in not conveying the ballot box to the county clerk but allowing it to be broken upon, for habeas corpus and discharge on the ground that the circuit court had no jurisdiction and the statutes under which he is convicted are unconstitutional. The court overruled both these claims of the petitioner and he is remanded for imprisonment. Justice Bradley delivered both opinions and Justice Field dissented. Judge Field maintains that the United States District court had no jurisdiction over Clark because congress may not punish a state officer for direction; and second because it is not competent for congress to delegate any portion of its legislative power to the states for violation of a state and not federal law. The punishment is here prescribed and the United States authority does not extend to that kind of cases.

Another view officially concludes against federal jurisdiction, namely the act of congress asserts a power inconsistent with and destructive of the independence of the state in matters of which this authority has never been surrendered. If the government can punish the violation of state laws, it may punish obedience to them according to its own judgment and the constitution also would thus be overruled and disregarded. His associates have taken a new departure. Without intentional disrespect to them, he is of the opinion that the rules there laid down tend toward the conversion of the federal system to a consolidated and centralized government. He considers the act of congress in Ohio and Maryland as unauthorized and invalid. Justice Clifford concurs with Judge Field.

PROTECTION WINS.

A lively parliamentary skirmish took place in the house to day under its new rules, between the protectionists and conservative tariff member on the one hand, and the more or less pronounced free traders on the other, in regard to the bill introduced by Sanford of Iowa, which proposed to scale the tariff generally about 50 per cent. Mr. Sanford wanted it referred to the committee on revision of the law, instead of ways and means committee, whereupon Morrison antagonized the motion by one to refer the bill to the committee of the whole on the state of the union. Both motions were intended to keep the bill away from the ways and means committee.

The speaker to please all sides had the question of reference referred to the house for settlement. The free traders generally voted against the reference to the ways and means committee but by a vote of 144 to 87 the bill was referred to the ways and means committee, which committee has already voted to postpone indefinitely a bill exactly the same as Sanford's.

HOW MUCH THE WAR COST.

Senator Kirkwood submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the secretary of the treasury to communicate to the senate a statement of the amount of money expended by the United States for all the purposes necessarily growing out of the late war, specifying separately the amount paid on the principal of the public debt thereby incurred, the amount of interest paid on such debt for each year, the amount paid on pensions, including the arrears, and the amount paid the soldiers and sailors of the war, such information to be brought down to January 1st, 1880. Adopted.

DECISION OF A. T. & S. F. CLAIM.

The court of claims rendered a decision to day in the case of the A. T. & S. F. railway company against the United States in which the claimants seek to recover compensation for transportation services rendered by it to the United States in 1875 and 1876. These services it claims by the ordinary tariff rates charged the public would be $170,853. The court finds, however, that the claimant is entitled to recover for transportation done for the United States over its land grant road from March 1st, 1875, to December 1st, 1876, only fifty per cent, viz: The sum of $85 421, which less $79,748 already paid by the government on account thereof which leaves still due $5,673. The opinion of the court as to the per cent of its claim which the road is entitled to recover, is decisive of twelve or fifteen other pending cases, brought by the land grant railroads, involving between half million and a million dollars.

WADE DOLLARS.

The house committee on coinage agreed to report favorably Fort's bill to provide for the exchange of the trade dollars for the legal tender silver dollars. A proviso was adopted that the secretary of the treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the treasury and at all sub treasuries legal tender silver dollars for trade dollars at par and shall recoin said trade dollars into legal tender dollars as now provided by law, and stop further coinage of the trade dollars, provided the amount so redeemed and coined into legal tender dollars shall not interfere with the minimum now authorized by the existing law.

Telegraphic Communication Restored.

NEW YORK, March 8. President Chandler of the Atlantic & Pacific telegraph company has issued the following order: Our property on the Union Pacific railroad having been restored to us by order of the United States courts, our connections have been established and business will be accepted for all points on that railway as heretofore.

The Chinese Are Coming.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 8.—About sixty Chinese arrived here to day from San Francisco, and all but ten or twelve passed through, en route for New York, and other eastern cities, where they will seek employment in shoe and cigar factories, laundries, etc. A large number of these people are said to be preparing to leave the Pacific coast, and will scatter throughout the northern and eastern states. They say that, while the expect to compete with white labor, they do not intend to cut down the prices, but will demand full wages for their labor.

Chinese Labor in the South.

ST. LOUIS, March 8. Hon. Henry T. Scarsell, a planter in Mississippi, is here and says in view of the negro exodus from the south and the disturbed condition of things in California, the planters in his section of the country have canvassed the question to some extent of attempting to obtain Chinese laborers. Correspondence has already been had with one Chinese company and probably some Chinamen will be set at work in Southern Mississippi in a few weeks.

Confessing Bribery.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—Several persons concerned in the legislative bribery cases pleaded guilty to day.

Readjusters Defeated.

RICHMOND, VA., March 8. The senate refused to pass the Riddleberger debt bill over the veto.

FOREIGN.

The Canal Project.

PANAMA, March 8. The arrival in Monogua is announced of J. Tomarde Franco, who is proclaimed to be the bearer of an important proposition from Gen. Grant and Admiral Ammen, looking to obtaining a concession from the government of Nicaragua. The Gaceta officially states that A. G. Menocal is expected early to treat on canal matters, and says: We know it is now a fact. A respectable company of American capitalists and French bankers, among which figures the name of Rothschild, and which will be presided over by General Grant and Admiral Ammen, will be recognized as soon as the concession which will be asked from this government is obtained, with which object and with proper powers, the civil engineer of the United States, A. G. Menocal, will arrive by the first steamer. Nicaragua papers generally denounce De Lesseps visit to the isthmus as a part of a scheme of humbug in the interest of the French company, and await with anxiety the arrival of Menocal.

Beaconsfield's Manifesto.

LONDON, March 8. Lord Beaconsfield has sent the following manifesto to the lord lieutenant of Ireland: "The measure respecting the state of Ireland was submitted for the royal assent. The arts of agitators have been defeated by liberal and prudent measures which parliament almost unanimously sanctioned. Nevertheless the dangerous ultimate results, scarcely less disastrous than pestilence and famine, distracts the country. A portion of its population is attempting to sever the constitutional tie which unites it to Great Britain. The strength of this nation depends upon unity. The immediate dissolving of parliament will afford an opportunity for the nation to decide a course which will materially influence its future fortunes. This power of England and the peace of Europe will depend upon the verdict of the country. The doubt inseparable from election is the main reason for delaying an appeal to the national voice."

A English Well.

LONDON, March 8. The Standard referring to the United States claim for the preponderation of influence in the Panama canal, says this pretence the British government is bound to watch and if necessary resist. No more at Panama than at Suez can the preponderating influence of another power be allowed to lay hands on the trade of England.

Parliament to be Dissolved.

LONDON, March 8.—In the house of commons to-day the chancellor of exchequor stated the Queen had been advised to dissolve parliament at Easter.

The chancellor of the exchequer, stating the reasons for an early dissolution of parliament said, "The Irish relief measures could be finished by Easter and a spring dissolution was always better than an autumn one. Parliament could meet the first of May and hoped the house will aid in finishing the work necessary before dissolution. He would introduce the budget Thursday. The Irish relief bill passed both houses. In the house of lords Beaconsfield said the queen would be advised to dissolve parliament at once when the chancellor had made financial statements. He gave the 23rd of March as the probable date of dissolution.

LONDON, March 8. The news of the dissolution created great excitement in the provinces. The Post approves of the dissolution and says it is not only in England, but also in Ireland, that the result of the coming elections will be watched anxiously.

The Times says the time chosen for the dissolution was probably the most convenient to the country that could have been selected. The dangers which threaten the parliamentary government of England are very urgent and it is not clear that they may not be increased by the result of an appeal to constituencies. It seems to be admitted on all sides that the home rulers will win some seats.

A Wrecked Vessel.

ST. JOHNS, March 8.—The barque Eblana from Newport, Wales, for this point was wrecked this morning at Nigger Head, five miles from here. Captain Barry and seven men were drowned.

LATER.—The vessel was driven close to the shore right under the frowning precipice. Boats were lowered only to be swept away, and all hands had to take the rigging. Five unfortunately got into the mizzen rigging while the remainder lashed themselves in the forward rigging. After bumping on the rocks for some time the vessel suddenly turned over and all on the mizzen rigging were drowned. Shortly afterwards Captain Barry put on a life preserver and attempted to swim a one for the purpose of taking a line, but he never reached land. The first mate and Bissell fell off the jib boom and were drowned before the eyes of their comrades. The remainder clung to the wreck until the storm subsided and the tide had fallen and then got ashore and crawled on their hands and knees up the cliff. Although thoroughly exhausted they had to walk a mile and a half through the woods to reach a habitation. Fortunately the weather was not very cold and they were only slightly frost bitten.

Cause of Rise in Silver.

LONDON, March 8. Saturdays' rise in the price of silver was in consequence of telegrams from Calcutta and Hong Kong, giving an advance of ¼ farthing in rates of exchange.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One of the best milch cows in the state. Calf one week old. T. G. Hern. c 9 3

FOR SALE. A good driving horse sire and sound cheap. Inquire of Dr. Anderson. c 9 tf

FOR SALE. A cheap cow. Must be sold. Must be sold. Must be sold. Address G. S Holmes, box 321, post office. c 9 3

FOR SALE Two large American work mares, both with foal, and six well bred colts. Also, a nearly new combined mower and reaper, or will trade for work mules. May's Ranch, Cheyenne Creek. b 27 tf

FOR SALE. A house containing three good sized rooms, located on Corona street, first house south of Huerfano, west side, facing east. The lot is 37½ x 190, with an alley on north and west. The house is in thorough repair, and the water on the premises. Is renting for $13 per month. Price, $600. Apply to J. M. Bolton, at this office. b 24 f

FOR SALE *To Close an Estate.*—Lot 1, block 11, 100 x 190 feet, corner, on North Cascade avenue.

Also, lot 3, block 12, 100 x 190 feet, on North Tejon street, with six room house, cellar, city water.

Also, the north store of the National Hotel building, on Tejon street, together with the apartments over it in the second story.

The above are bargains. Apply early to M. L. De Coursey, real estate agent. c 2 tf

FOR SALE. Cheap lots on East Pike's Peak avenue.

Cheap lots on East Huerfano street.

Cheap lots in south part of town.

Cheap lots in Young's Addition.

Cheap lots in Parrish's Addition.

Cheap lots in Emerson's Addition.

Cheap lots in Kimball's Addition.

Cheap lots in Bristol's Addition, near the College.

Two fine lots on Tejon street, in block 61.

Two fine lots on Tejon street, in block 51.

Large corner lots in north end of town.

One acre, five acre, six acre, and ten acre lots.

Lot on Cascade avenue, adjoining Sanders' livery stable. *A bargain.*

Desirable garden tracts.

Desirable ranches close to town.

A beautiful residence at Manitou.

The best business lots on Pike's Peak avenue and Huerfano street.

House of three rooms for $500.

House of three rooms for $600.

House of three rooms for $825.

House of four rooms for $1,020.

House of two rooms for $1,100.

House of five rooms for $1,100.

House of three rooms for $1,200.

House of five rooms for $1,250.

House of six rooms for $1,400.

House of eight rooms for $1,575.

House of seven rooms for $1,900.

House of six rooms for $2,500.

House of seven rooms for $2,500.

House of 6 rooms for $2 650.

House of ten rooms for $2,700.

House of six room for $3,000.

House of eight rooms, for $3,150.

House of eight rooms for $4,200.

House of six rooms, furnished, for $4,000.

House of three rooms and five acres of land $1,250.

House of five rooms and three acres of land $1,350.

House of six rooms and seven and one half acres of land $1,600.

Desirable residences all over town.

Lot on Pike's Peak avenue, next to Kettlewell's butcher shop. A splendid business location.

Lot 21, in block 82, on Pike's Peak avenue, next to Dunkwater's. An excellent business site.

A four acre lot north of the College, adjoining the lots of the North End Improvement Company. A bargain, if sold soon.

House on Pike's Peak avenue, on lot 95 x 190 feet; eight rooms, three closets, summer kitchen, portico, city water, lot fenced. Must be sold soon, at $1,700. *Very cheap.*

I have a few lots on East Pike's Peak avenue, four blocks from post office, facing south, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, which I will sell cheap to parties who will build.

Garden tract of five acres; close to town under main ditch; fenced; one hundred and fifty fruit trees; with three room house and barn on premises; cheap; easy terms.

Ranch of 160 acres, with one and one half story stone house of 4 rooms, stone corral and spring house, numerous springs of water and good range for cattle. Only 3 miles from Colorado Springs. $1,000 if sold soon, *or will exchange for city property.*

New house on Weber street, below Cucharas. Two stories; seven rooms, all large, and with high ceilings; six large closets; pantry; low down grates; iron mantels; good barn; six hundred strawberry plants in garden. This property is in perfect condition, and I will sell it *at a great bargain.*

The Riggs ranch, of seventy seven acres, under fence, on the Fountain, close to Colorado Springs, and adjoining Colonel De La Vergne's trout farm. All good land, with house of seven rooms, pantry, and closets, and cellar. Barn for four horses, and room for twelve tons of hay. Wagon shed, carriage house, and hen house. Garden. Fine, living springs of water. *Will be sold at a bargain, if within a week.*

Ranch of one hundred acres adjoining the town of Fountain, all under fence and ditch. Stream of pure water runs through it. Twenty acres of meadow and eighty acres under cultivation; with house of four rooms. Fine grove of old trees runs along the property. Also, lot in Fountain, three hundred yards from ranch, with frame house of four rooms, well finished and plastered; porch around the house. *Cheap, if sold at once.*

Apply to M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent. b 22 tf

FOR SALE. Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x190. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Mrs. Lewis Hager. c 15 tf

FOR SALE Frame house, four rooms, east side South Weber street. Three blocks from post office. Lot 50 x 190. Water, good out buildings, &c., a bargain, if sold in five days.

Seven roomed house, 50 x 190 feet lot, on North Weber. Cheap.

One of the finest dairy and farm ranches in El Paso county, situated on Cheyenne Creek. Very cheap, if sold soon. Ranch consists of two hundred and forty acres of tillable and hay land, two hundred acres pasture—all under good fence. Forty tons of hay raised on it last year; three and one half acres of timothy. New house, six rooms. New fences. Water in house. Good stable. Hen park, &c. Two valuable independent ditch rights. Strawberries, raspberries, and rhubarb—bearing; large asparagus bed. Some stock with place, if desired. Parties looking for this class of property will do well to see this before buying.

A. L. LAWTON,
b 27 tf Real Estate Agent.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway Extensions.

1,000 Laborers Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Dec. 10, 1879.

One thousand (1,000) men wanted to work on the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton and from Conejos to Albuquerque. Apply, for further information, to J. A. MCMURTRIE, Chief Engineer, Alamosa; D. C. DODGE, General Manager, Denver, or to the undersigned.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer,
12 11 tf Colorado Springs, Colo.

Tie Cutters Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 6, 1879.

Three hundred (300) tie choppers wanted to cut ties for the San Juan and New Mexico extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. Apply to Robert E. Sloan or to Calvin R. Hustel at the tie camp, south and west of Conejos. Further information can be had upon application to the undersigned.

R. F. WEITBREC, Treasurer.
12 6 tf

A Competent Gunsmith.

WM. CONVERSE,

An experienced, careful, and skillful workman at any kind of mechanical work or repairing.

Stone Building, Huerfano street, between Tejon and Cascade, north side.

BARGAINS IN

HOUSES,
CITY LOTS,
AND RANCHES.

FIRE INSURANCE

IN STERLING COMPANIES BY

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

REAL ESTATE & LOAN AGENT, COLORADO SPRINGS.

b 12 tf

HOOKER, GROCER

NO. 23 HUERFANO STREET,

VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS.

Sole Agency in Colorado Springs.

Parties who have heretofore been sending east for their seeds will now find them here. Catalogues on file for reference.

Just In STUFFED MANGOES!
10 30 tf

HEMENWAY BROS.,

DEALERS IN

FINE FRENCH CANDIES!

FRUITS, LEMONADE, CIDER, &c.

Also, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Ice Cream a Specialty!

27 Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

c 9 1m

F. C. DAVIS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler.

American Watches,
Springfield Watches,
Chronograph Watches.

NATIVE JEWELRY IN STOCK & MADE TO ORDER.

A Large Assortment of PLAIN (18k) GOLD RINGS, SEAL RINGS with Native Stone Sets, GOLD CHAINS.

Watches and Jewelry Neatly Repaired and Warranted.

Pike's Peak Avenue. c 9 tf

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TUESDAY, MARCH [illegible]

13, 15, 14.

He sat and gazed with a placid mien
And a cheerful and confident smile
At the little square box with the "gem fifteen,"
And he said he'd bet his pile

That he could finger it right thar;
So he jumbled the blocks about,
And then he remarked; "It's simple; I swar,
And I reckon I'll work it out."

So he tackled it sharp for an hour or more,
And his hand he ran through his hair
As he jumped right up and fearfully swore,
And his eyes had a maniac's glare,

That he'd "be dashed if the dash, dashed fool
That invented this game was here
He'd smash his dash, dash, dashed skull
And chaw off an end of his ear."

But after another hot hour had flown
The bead drops down 'gan to roll,
And he raved in a way that the people all say,
Struck terror to each watching soul.

For—Thirteen—Fifteen—Fourteen—alas!
Were all that he got for his pains,
So he frantically swallowed of poison a glass
And with a bullet he bored out his brains!

The High Art Craze.

At the "Ladies' Night" of the Papyrus Club, Boston, the artist, Millet, was called upon to respond to the toast "Art." In his characteristic humorous way he said: I have been chosen to speak on the one subject which every Bostonian is, by virtue of his inherited and acquired culture, supposed to be capable of treating exhaustively. To use the language of the studios, we just now are all bitten by the "art bug." The scraps of old bagging which were thrown into the ash-barrel are now carefully saved and embroidered. If these rags are discolored or somewhat decayed, so much the better, for it enhances their artistic value, since it gives them a richer tone. We can't lay back in a chair nowadays but we crush some piled-up flowers, done in hues of natural brilliancy, and combined with an originality that puts nature herself to shame. Our very door-mats and foot-scrapers are æsthetic, and the hat pegs take the form of the early Renaissance carving. All this high art craze is very agreeable to you who are not in the profession. But imagine what the artists have to go through! Obliged on every side to give our opinions on the million artistic articles of household production, forced to run constant risks of offending by the very criticism which is begged of us, compelled for politeness' sake to apply some encouraging adjective to each and every object that has been transformed by the hand of the art maniac—our social existence is a dreary and a blighted one. I had not been in the country a week before I was asked by a young lady whether I thought Benozzo Gozzoli really painted a certain little church decoration in some remote village I never heard of before. Again I was asked to decide whether Paris de Bordone really used wax with his mastic varnish to give brilliancy to his madder lakes. I assure you we often long for the good old times, when people didn't know so much about the profession, when the charitable haze of mystery was thrown about the processes and methods, when a man was not obliged to humiliate himself by confessing his ignorance of the complexities of the Kensington stitch or the composition of Rembrandt's varnish. In those good old times I painted a portrait once, and the man wouldn't accept it unless I took out all the shadows. He didn't want any dark spots under the nose or lip or eyebrows; he wanted everything as it was in nature, he said. Now, I hope you do not understand that we object because every member of every family dabbles in art or because we are soaked in a diluted æsthetic atmosphere which penetrates every nook and corner of our material world. It was only a few days ago I was met by an intelligent business man, who informed me, as a matter of great interest to me, that linseed oil had gone up from eighty to ninety cents a gallon. We can stand much more art aberration yet.

At a Funny Lecture.

While I was lecturing at Washington I saw a lady with an intelligent pretty face, and bright, eloquent eyes, that were rarely lifted toward the speaker, and then only for a flash of time. They were bent upon her husband's hands constantly. Brilliant and accomplished, a few years ago, she had gone down into the world of voiceless silence, and now all the music and all the speech that comes into her life comes through the tender devotion of her husband, and as I talked, I watched him telling off the lecture on his nimble fingers, while her eager eyes glanced from them to his sympathetic face. It was a pretty picture of devotion. They were so young to have this cloud shadow the morning skies of their lives, but as I glanced from the voiceless wife to her husband, I thought how beautifully the sunlight of his devotion was breaking through these clouds, and tinting even their afflictions with a tender radiance. This discipline for attending upon suffering is a good thing for a man. It rounds out his life, it develops his manlier, nobler qualities; it makes his heart brave and tender and strong as a woman's.—*Burdette.*

The British Army.

The British army is composed of 121,-444 Englishmen, 13,016 Scotchmen; and 36,883 Irishmen; besides these numbers there are 2,854 foreigners, serving mostly in the Colonial corps, and 8,970 men concerning whose nationality no particulars are given. The religion of the soldier appears to follow his nationality pretty closely, as there are 13,708 Presbyterians and 30,743 Roman Catholics; the Church of England claims 114,031, and 7,462 are described as "other Protestants." There is one Jew in the cavalry, and 152 Hindoos and Mahometans are to be found in the colonial corps. The statistics as to the height of men serving in the army will be somewhat disappointing to those who are wont to boast of the stature of an Englishman; 415 men per 1,000 are under 5 feet 7 inches, and only 20 per 1,000 are 6 feet and upwards. As regards the age of men now serving there is a slight improvement as compared with former years, 106 men only per 1,000 being under 20 years of age, while 261 per 1,000 are over thirty, leaving nearly two thirds of the non commissioned officers and rank and file in the prime of life.

Why Very Famous Men Bad Spellers.

It must be admitted that Hogarth spelled ill (he writes "guilt" for "gilt" in a fac-simile I possess) and his education had been avowedly neglected. Nevertheless, instead of cataloguing his lapses, it might perhaps, have been remembered that many of his contemporaries sinned nearly as much, and with less justification. Setting aside her Majesty Queen Anne, Marlborough, Peterborough, and others of rank, who may be held to be above such trifling considerations as doubling the consonant and so forth, I have found errors in scholars like Warburton in Swift, even. In a letter of Dr. Watts, of pious memory, "the heavenly mansions" is written with a *t*. But I take Reynolds, who as a painter, is more a case in point. In one letter of his, in Mr. Locker's collection, he writes "comunicate," "coffehouse," "Adiu," and "Whales" (for Wales!) twice. In his "Italian Journal" of 1750, which also belongs to Mr Locker, I find, on hasty examination, "trofies," "Appollo," "especially," "agreable," "Raffiel," and "Raffele." Many of these were no doubt due to mere carelessness. So, too, were some of Hogarth's though no one seems to have excused him on that head, or to have remembered that orthography in the eighteenth century was not yet a fine art.—*Austin Dobson, in Notes and Queries.*

Frank D. Millett's House.

Mr. Frank C. Millett has built himself an old studio of three room at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, attached to his painting-room is another, which is simply an old-fashioned kitchen, taken bodily, every particle, from a house in the neighborhood, recently torn down, which was built in 1603. All the furnishings are old-fashioned. The "settle," and clock, and warming pan, the flint lock, arms, the crooked necked squashes and strings of dried apples, etc., all there. The windows are the old "diamond" and fox and geese style, the identical ones put in nearly two hundred years ago. Over the kitchen, accessible by an ingenious swinging ladder, is a sleeping apartment for the artist's guests, which is furnished in the date corresponding to the kitchen.

Paris Wit.

Calino, on beholding the masons at work in an unfashionable quarter:

"There's a nice idea? Building a house in such a street; a new house too!"

If Mme. de Sevigne had lived nowadays, instead of writing her admirable letters she would have telegraphed to her daughter as follows:

"All well. Racine sinking. Saw Mme. de Lafayette. M. de La Rochefoucauld dead. Love to all."

Cost sixteen sous!

Upon reading an obituary notice of the first water:

"Excellent! Admirable! I like to hear a great man well spoken of. But this strewing flowers upon the hearse of the great is monotonous. Why does no one think of signalizing the birth of our eminent statesmen and patriots?"

A passer gives something to a poor beggar.

Confrere How did he pan out? Strike it rich?

Beggar Nothing, cuss him! Only an order for a loaf of bread!

Confrere Vile aristo! Thus he mocks himself of the starving poors!

"By Jove, but I have had a narrow escape!"

"How so?"

"Just think of it! when I was going out I was within an ace of putting on my new hat and leaving my umbrella at home, and while I was out it looked very much like rain nearly all the time! I tell you it was a close shave!"

On beholding a friend fall into a paroxysm of coughing in which he seems likely to break a blood-vessel:

"Dear, dear, I'm sorry to see you coughing like that."

"Thanks (how! how!)—for your (how! how!)—sympathy."

"Oh, it isn't that; when I see any one coughing it always sets me off coughing too."

Old Commodore, of one of the best families of Brittany, sea-dog covered with scars obtained in battle, and distinguished member of the S. P. C. A., comes out of his club room furious.

"What's the matter? You seem excited?"

"What's the matter? No wonder I seem excited! That —— him! has been talking about shooting his old retriever because it's old blind and broken down! Talking of shooting his dog, sir, in cold blood, just as calmly and deliberately as I would talk of bombarding a town!"

A new idea at the Paris Salon this year is the classification of the works of art, so far as is possible, into "sympathetic groups," all the landscapes by themselves, all the portraits together, &c.

The Charivari depicts a sculptor paralyzed on wandering through the gallery at the spectacle of his knight in full armor, with legs booted and spurred and widely spread, and a lance in his hand.

"What in the name of mercy have you been doing to my equestrian statue?"

"Oh, that's all right, monsieur; the horse is down stairs in the animal room."—*New York World.*

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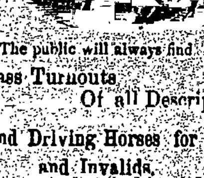

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TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

[illegible]

Through Freight. *Way Freight.*

[illegible]

San Juan Express. *San Juan Express.*

[illegible]

[illegible] Parties [illegible]

[illegible] Agent.

Yesterday was a lively day in real estate matters. Several lots changed hands.

A new daily in Las Vegas publishes a telegraph report for the first time this morning.

Mr. Lane, a brakeman on the night freight, was injured last Sunday evening at the D. & R. G. depot while coupling cars.

Wetherby's agent has secured Court House Hall for next Monday night, when the great [illegible] will appear before the people of Colorado Springs.

H. Neil, an old citizen of Colorado, has just opened a meat market opposite the National Hotel, where he proposes keeping, in addition to fresh meats, ranch produce of all kinds. Those wanting to live well should call on him.

Persons who made engagements with Dr. Mitchie in Denver, will find him at the Crawford House this week. Any others who may need the services of a skilled optician or oculist will do well to consult him before his return to Denver.

The *Tribune* agricultural supplement edited by Mr. W. E. Pabor of the bureau of agricultural information was published Sunday. It is full of valuable information. The statistics are quite accurate considering the difficulty in obtaining them. It is a good campaign document to send east to those who propose to join the rush to this state this year. Agriculture is very profitable in this state as we have a home market for all our products.

Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

At the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. to-day the noon prayer meeting will be led by Linus E. Sherman. Topic, Sinning against Grace. There will be a bible reading at 3 p. m., conducted by Miss L. D. P[illegible]. Subject, Walking with Jesus. The union prayer meeting will take place at 7:15 o'clock, led by J. H. Woodgate. At its close the regular monthly meeting of the association will be held. Members and friends are earnestly invited to attend.

A Model Confectionery.

Hemenway Bros.' establishment on Huerfano street, presents one of the neatest and most enticing resorts in the city. Their stock of candies, &c., is one that the most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased with. It is their intention to make a specialty of ice cream, so that lovers of this delicacy will have a chance of testing their assertion. They also keep in stock a full line of cigars and tobacco. We would suggest to our readers the perusal of their new double column advertisement which appears in this morning's issue.

An Easy Conundrum.

When a man wants his watch or clock put in repair his first enquiry is where to get it done? In Colorado Springs we are fortunate in having good watchmakers, and among them we might mention the extensive establishment of Mr. L. C. Davis, who, owing to increased business, has been compelled to remove to more commodious quarters. He is now located in the store adjoining Messrs. Ferris & Macklin on Pike's Peak Avenue, and as soon as he gets his goods properly arranged, his store will become an important addition to that portion of the city. Mr. Davis makes a specialty of American watches of different makes, and we would advise those in want of a good watch to call on him. His double column advertisement which appears in this morning's issue will give our readers an insight into what he has in stock.

Stock Growers' Meeting.

The Turkey Creek Stock Association met at Conlogue's ranch on last Saturday, March 6.

W. T. Handy was admitted as a member, and the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Conlogue, president; John Sidlington, secretary; E. W. Sullivan, treasurer; Gabe Rule, captain.

It was ordered that no member be allowed to run his cattle in the association unless the full number be put in. Any member not complying with the above will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per head for gathering.

Members of the association report that cattle are doing well this winter, and as far as heard from the loss will not amount to three per cent. The gains will be double what they were last year.

After transacting the business stated above the meeting adjourned until Saturday, April 10 when all members are requested to be present.

STILL HARD AT [illegible]

The City Council Takes Some Important Questions at the Polls.

The city council held a protracted special session last evening and discussed at great length and with considerable animation the finance of the city and proposed [illegible] appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year was taken up and the first four items were passed without objection but the appropriation for the pay of city police was found to be obnoxious to a member of the council. This caused a stay of proceedings as there were only five aldermen present, Messrs. Kennedy, Rogers, Humphrey, Sheeman and Robbins, and it requires a majority of the entire board of eight to pass an appropriation bill. The entire list of appropriations, however, was read by the city clerk, and explanations made by different aldermen as to different appropriations. Alderman Sheeman objected to so large a provision for the fire department as $2,000. Alderman Kennedy objected to making any provision at all for the erection of city buildings and the proposed levy of $6,000 to redeem outstanding warrants met with a pretty general opposition. It became evident that the five members of the council could not agree on one item and by mutual consent the appropriation bill was laid upon the table.

Then the question of the question of city buildings came up. It was urged that the people were already taxed heavily enough and that although a city building would be a convenience and even an economy in the long run, yet at present it would not be judicious to make an appropriation for such a purpose. After some further discussion the suggestion of submitting the matter to a vote of the people was made and resulted in the presentation of a motion to the following effect by Alderman Rogers: That at the next general election the question of voting bonds to the amount of $6,000 to be applied in the erection of city buildings, be submitted to the people; said bonds to bear interest at 8 per cent, payable semi-annually, and to run 15 years but payable at the end of five years or after, at the city's option.

This motion was carried unanimously.

The discussion of the appropriation of $6,000 to be applied in the redemption of outstanding city warrants was next in order. It was suggested by Alderman Kennedy that the question of issuing bonds to the entire amount of the indebtedness of the city, as represented by outstanding warrants, be submitted to the people. Alderman Rogers objected to this upon the ground that such a proceeding was not authorized by law and moreover he did not think it good policy, for if the people voted the proposition down there would be no provision whatever for the redemption of the warrants.

Alderman Kennedy replied that he was willing to vote for the appropriation of the $6,000 redemption fund, and then if the bonding of the debt proved legal and was voted for by the people there would be no need of levying the amount, but if the bonding should prove illegal or be voted down, then the redemption fund would be provided for. This explanation appeared to do away with some of the objections to the proposition and it was decided to consult the city attorney as to the legality of the proposed measure. Should it be decided that the bonding of the debt is legal a proposition will be submitted to the people for the creation of $12,000 worth of bonds to be issued under the same conditions as the ones for the building of a city hall, engine house, etc., referred to above.

The appropriation bill which was laid on the table contained the following items:

Salary, City Clerk	$ 400
" City Treasurer	150
" Attorney	300
" City Marshal	720
" City Police	1 500
" Police Justice	200
Care of Prisoners	500
Contingent Fund	100
Fire Department	2 000
Public Grounds	200
Buildings	5 000
Street Commissioner's Salary	720
Repairs	1 200
Scavinger	100
Redemption of outstanding warrants	6 000
Printing	300
Rents	120
Election expenses	200
Collection of Revenue	1 200
Gas for street lamps	400
Contingent fund	1 000

The report of the committee on judges of election reported as follows:

FIRST WARD.

E. S. Joslyn, A. J. Downing, George Wilson. Place of holding election, Crissey & Ozmun's office.

SECOND WARD.

M. T. Hills, William Stark, W. W. Douglass. Place of holding election, Whipple & Eaton's office.

THIRD WARD.

A. J. Belcher, John Stanley, sr., W. R. Wheeler. Place of holding election, African M. E. Church.

FOURTH WARD.

Thomas Shideler, L. Morley, A. T. Jackson. Place of holding election, engine house.

By a vote of the council the city clerk was instructed to purchase for the city two water bonds.

Mr. John Pixley was confirmed as chief of the fire department by a unanimous vote.

The council then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock next Friday evening.

Pointing to San Luis Valley.

Mr. John L. Hayes, the superintendent of schools, for Rio Grande county, has furnished the San Juan *Prospector* with the following article on the agricultural resources of the San Luis Valley: "San Luis Valley, or Park as it might more properly be called since it is surrounded by mountains, is a triangular shaped basin lying between the Sangre de Cristo, the San Juan and Saguache ranges. The base is on the east forming its longest side, the second on the southwest and the last on the northwest. The level portion is about one hundred miles in length and its greatest width is about fifty miles. The Rio Grande river enters at the western angle, bends in toward the center and flows out at the southern extremity. North of the middle are lakes or swamps into which the San Luis, the Saguache and several other creeks empty. There are many more streams running into the valley from every side enough of which [illegible] to irrigate the entire plain if rightly controlled.

The valley for the most part is covered with sage brush, a good indication of fertility, which must be grubbed before plowing. The soil is easily broken and the soil generally crisp and mellow. The land lies favorably for spreading water over its surface, sloping gently toward the streams and free [illegible] character thousands of acres can be [illegible] in a body.

On account of the shortness of the growing season only small grain and vegetables mature well, but their products are in most demand here and such crops are the easiest cultivated under the irrigation system of farming. Wheat, oats, barley and potatoes yield well and their quality is very superior. Hay is an important crop and the bottoms along the water courses grow excellent wild grass.

The adjacent mines furnish a market for more than can be raised in their vicinity and our farmers have only to compete with the prices of imported produce.

The land bordering the streams is all that is taken up at present though the *mesa* or table land is far preferable when once improved. The unoccupied territory is claimed between the state and general government. The state land can be leased for a long term at low figures or can be purchased at very reasonable rates by colonies. There is a land office in Del Norte where titles to government land any where in the valley can be procured. There is room for thousands to make homes here which can be improved and beautified with a small outlay of money. Ditching for irrigating purposes and fencing constitutes the principal labor, and these require no expenditure of money when the settler has a team and is willing to do the work. Water can be had for the trouble of procuring it, and the material for fencing and making other improvements lies in the mountains at his command. Wood of the very best kind for fuel is worth only the time to get it. Places near the mountains for these reasons are more desirable as the distance for hauling is proportionally less. These advantages must be weighty considerations in favor of this section with poor men who contemplate emigrating.

It may be observed from this description that San Luis Valley offers peculiar inducements for settlements by colonies. Large tracts of country, without any waste land can be found; thus admitting of close settlement; and with joint interests the expense of ditching and fencing can be greatly reduced individually.

There are two colonies already here, one, a Mormon in a flourishing condition, the other a German, just locating."

In Memoriam.

In accordance with the resolutions of the vestry of Grace church it was draped in mourning on Sunday, the 28th ultimo, in memory of the death of the late rector, the Rev. J. F. Walker, lately dean and rector of Grace cathedral, Topeka. Last Sunday some of the ladies of the congregation, in loving kindness towards the memory of their old friend and pastor, added a very beautiful and becoming tribute of flowers. Three calla lilies were placed dependent from the mourning drapery of the pulpit; a very beautiful wreath of flowers was placed also hanging with the drapery from the rector's chair; the font was filled with hyacinths, while its standard was trailed around with ferns and geranium leaves. Altogether it was well and harmoniously arranged, and in such a way as would have been sure to please the late rector's quiet, sensative taste.

While noticing the above we cannot refrain though not a member of his congregation from adding that we are cognizant of the great love and respect which was felt by his congregation for Mr. Walker, and that all who knew him could not fail to repect him, and none who ever heard him deliver one of his sermons, interspersed, as they were, with bursts of intense eloquence, could fail to understand that he was a man of great ability and wonderful power in the pulpit. In such cases none of his infirmities were apparent; he lost sight of them himself, beyond a doubt, and preached with the vigor of full, robust health. Reaction followed, of course, but he was not one to give up, and he died as he had lived for forty years, in harness. And so the Episcopal church of the far west has lost one of its strongest supporters and ablest men.

STATE NEWS.

"Mosquitoville" is the name the people of Central[illegible].

Greeley will spend a million and a half [illegible] brick this year.

Silver Cliff looks for a population of twenty thousand the coming summer.

A Leadville musical society will give the [illegible] of Faith, in a few weeks.

[illegible] is now divided in Golden between the block [illegible] and [illegible] hall.

Ruby camp is happy. She will be within thirteen miles of the South Park railway.

Stock owners in Southern Utah estimate their loss in cattle, by reason of [illegible], at $200,000.

A letter from Breckenridge dated the [illegible], says the town is booming at a terrible rate and fifty people [illegible] in the day before."

A [illegible] in Leadville won $[illegible] in a raffle the other day, which delighted [illegible] so much that he [illegible] $125 in treating the crowd.

Four thousand mineral specimens of the collection of Prof. J. Alden Smith have been donated to the [illegible] at Boulder.

The Alamosa people are beginning to cast about for ways and means to avoid the [illegible] into high water in the spring. A flood would be disastrous to the adobe buildings in that town.

A force of 100 men are employed on the Pueblo water works. The water will be taken from the lake two and a half miles north of the city. The altitude of the lake will give to Pueblo the greatest fire pressure in the state.

The Pueblo *Democrat* says: "A large amount of hay, baled and unbaled, is being brought to the market, and the price keeps up at an enormous figure. If a company want to make a fortune, there is no better way than to put up hay for the Pueblo market. It would be better than Rassick's mine or holding office under a republican administration, and this last is considered a mighty big thing."

Obituary—E. W. Blunt.

News was received in this city Sunday of the death of Mr. Edwin W. Blunt, formerly a resident of this place, which took place at Leadville, on the 6th instant. The news of his death will be a severe blow to the many friends he had in this community. A friend of the deceased in speaking of him said: "Ed was always considered one of the boys and his loss will be keenly felt." He came to Colorado Springs about two years ago from Chicago, where his [illegible] and after a residence of about a year he joined the army of prospectors to the carbonate fields. For the past year he had been working in the Big Evans Gulch near Leadville, where he had an interest in what is considered a good claim. But on the eve of the fulfillment of his hopes that fell destroyer pneumonia counted him as a victim. His sorrowing parents have our sympathy in their affliction.

Some Leadville Mines.

We are indebted to the *Herald* for the following mining news: "From the Robert E. Lee mine east for nearly half a mile, nearly every claim is being worked at the present time. On the Chieftain, located near the brow of the hill, work has not at any time ceased during the winter, but has been limited in amount from the fact that it has been almost impossible to haul ore away, and it has accumulated in such quantities as to become inconvenient. A number of other claims, including the El Paso, Kennebec, Little Miami, Denver City, Shamus O'Brien, and others, have been constantly worked, but the *Herald* is pleased to announce that work on other important mines is being started up.

Some four and a half months ago, negotiations were concluded by which the Scooper mine, on Yankee hill, was transferred to J. W. Bonta and N. M. Taber. A partial payment was made at the time of purchase, and the balance was to be paid in monthly installments. In the meantime a stock company was organized in Philadelphia, called the Iowa Gulch Mining company, and the Scooper put among the properties upon which the company was organized.

From the mine had already been taken some of the richest mineral ever mined in the camp, and a large body was exposed by the workings; but, by a mutual arrangement between the purchasers and sellers, it was agreed that work should be suspended until the purchase money had all been paid. This was consummated some three weeks ago, and now arrangements are being made to push the work rapidly.

Yesterday the *Herald* reporter visited the mine, and found all activity. The snow over the entire claim is from four to six feet deep, and consequently somewhat impedes the rapid advance of work. Around the main shaft, however, a place has been cleared, and a large quantity of lumber has already been delivered, hauled on sleds over the snow, while a road is being cut out to the main highway. The foundation has been laid for a new shaft house, and carpenters are busy framing the timbers for the building. The shaft house is to be fifteen by twenty feet, the engine house fifteen by fifteen feet and the ore house twenty by sixty feet, all in fact united in one building. In addition to this, the shaft is being broadened up from top to bottom, the engine has been purchased and will soon be on the ground, and when the hoisting works are in position a new life will be put on the Scooper mine. When work was suspended in October last, about [illegible] tons of good ore were on the dump, in addition to a large amount of low grade ore, from which can be selected a great deal of milling ore. The shaft is 150 feet deep, but the operations are at ninety feet, and from this point a drift extends north twenty seven feet and then southwest a short distance, where the large body of rich ore was encountered. The present water out of the mine, after standing idle for nearly five months, is not such as to permit [illegible]. The drift is being straightened and substantially [illegible]. The long standing has caused several small caves that [illegible] and [illegible], which is being done as fast as possible. The bulk of the ore is very large as is [illegible] sides, and the fact that a number of tons of fine ore have been taken out in the past ten days in fixing up the drift, gives good promise. Much of the ore is heavy in chlorides and of an exceedingly rich quality, while a large body of good grade milling ore also exists. It will probably take thirty days before the mine will be put in proper condition to work to any extent, but after that there is no reason why it should not put forth large amounts of ore, and become a very valuable paying property.

In addition to the Scooper, the Iowa Gulch Mining company is the owner of the Mariet mine in Iowa gulch. No work is at present being done on this claim."

DIED.

[illegible]

BLUNT.—In Leadville, Colorado, March 6th, 1880, of pneumonia, Edwin W. Blunt, aged twenty six years.

WORTHINGTON.—In Colorado Springs, March 8th, 1880, Denby Worthington, aged [illegible].

PIERCE.—In Colorado Springs, March 8th, 1880, infant son of J. Pierce, aged [illegible].

Business Locals.

[illegible]

Corn fed beef at Peck & Faulk's market. c 6 3

Queensware at J. Q. Adams'. c 7 3

BEST BARB WIRE

In the market. Write W. J. Kinsey, Denver, for prices. c 3 1m

The carpet war has commenced and parties will consult their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

c 9 tf. MONK & INGALLSBE.

NOTICE.

Capt. Jas. Benedict has an interest in my Fire Insurance business to date from February 25. CHAS. HALLOWELL.

Colorado Springs, March 2, 1880.

c 3 tf

The finest line of Clothing in the city is at No. 25 Huerfano street. c 6 tf

MINTONS TILES

Fine Assortment at A. Brown's.

A competent watchmaker at Allen's. b 15 tf

Go to J. Q. Adams for Furniture. c 7 3

WALL PAPERS

New Styles at A. Brown's.

Export Bottled Beer, $11.00 per barrel; $1.25 per dozen; 10 d. pints or 6 d. quarts. F. Hermann, Manitou, Col. 8 29 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Extra cheap, for the next 30 days, at D. W. Robbins'. c 6 tf

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

At actual cost, to close them out, at D. W. Robbins'. c 6 tf

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.,

At A. Brown's.

S. B Westerfield, undertaker, will give prompt attention to night or day orders. Rooms in Hodgman block, Huerfano street, Colorado Springs. 7 8 tf

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the city at

9 21 tf S. B. WESTERFIELD'S.

FURNITURE.

John Q. Adams, successor to W. W. Roller, has as fine an assortment of Furniture as there is in the city, and will not be undersold. Call and see. c 7 3

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES,

Complete stock at A. BROWN'S.

Very fine Japan Tea for fifty cents a pound at Sherman's. a 30 tf

Watches, clocks and jewelry thoroughly and economically repaired at Allen's. b 15 tf

BLANKETS AND TRUNKS.

A large stock of the above goods just received at D. W. Robbins'. c 6 tf

MOVED.

L. C. Davis, jeweler, has moved to the second door east of True & Sutton's with a full line of goods. c 9 6

BEST BARB WIRE

In the market. Write W. J. Kinsey, Denver, for prices. c 3 1m

MONEY SAVED,

By buying your goods at No. 25 Huerfano street. c 6 tf

LAWN GRASS.

Central Park, N. Y., mixture. A superior article for the Springs. To be had at Hooker's grocery. b 26 tf

Special attention paid to ordered work and jobbing at lowest cash prices at Allen's, manufacturing jeweler. b 29 tf

Converse, licensed pawnbroker.

LOST.

LOST.—A gold ear ring. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Address box 25. c 9 5

LOST.—A card case [illegible] Sunday, containing two $10 bills, silver change, and a prescription. Return to this office, and be rewarded. 1

LOST.—A small bay mare Mexican pony, thirteen and a half hands high. Harness marks on each side. No brands. A reward of $10 will be paid for her return to D. Russ Wood's. c 9 tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A good girl for general house work in a small family. Apply at Tobe & Jeffery's. c 9 2

WANTED.—Large, clean rags at this office.

WANTED.—To trade a new buggy and harness for a good team of work horses or mules. Must be large. [illegible] Apply to Courter & Wooding. b 17 tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—In Ascot, an eight roomed house, furnished, adjoining post office block. c 9 tf

FOR RENT.—Furnished house. J. H. Woodgate. c 7 tf.

FOR RENT.—Several nicely furnished rooms, with good board, three doors north of city school. c 7 1m

FOR RENT.—Furnished house of four rooms in first class location. M. L. De Coursey, real estate agent. c 5 tf

FOR RENT.—A furnished cottage of five or six rooms. Apply at No. 5, Cascade Terrace. c 4 tf

FOR RENT.—Furnished house of six rooms in an excellent location. Barn, trees, lawn, fountain in front of house. M. L. De Coursey, real estate agent. b 24 tf

FOR RENT.—Or will sell two story house and three acres of ground, near [illegible]. One half acre fenced. House has five rooms, pantry, cupboards, and good [illegible]. M. L. De Coursey, real estate agent. b 17 tf

STRAYED.

STRAYED.—Into our corral, Sunday night, two mares, one white and one sorrel, both with halter holter [illegible] and pieces of rope attached. Owner can have them by paying charges and paying [illegible].

c 9 4 STEVENS & ROCK.

HONG SING LEE,

Dealer in all kinds of Chinese fancy wares and teas. Handsome tea and coffee cups and saucers. Beautiful vases, plates, and bowls of all descriptions. I want everyone to come and examine my goods.

I also have a laundry in connection, where I can do the best work in the city. c 9 1m

H. NEIL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh Meat of all Kinds,

RANCH PRODUCE, &c.

[illegible] the best facilities of furnishing the market with the best Kansas and Colorado beef. Give me a call.

Star Meat Market,

Opposite National Hotel, South Tejon street.

c 9 1m

J. Q. ADAMS,

Successor to W. W. Roller,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Glass & Queensware

Prices the Very Lowest.

WEST HUERFANO STREET.

c 7 tf

NOTICE.

1,000 shares!

of the working capital of the

North Star Consolidated Mining Company

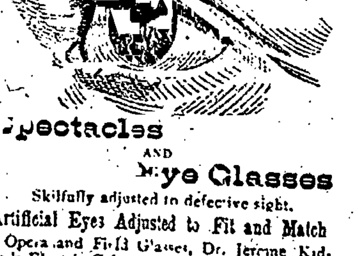
Have been placed in my hands for sale. Those wishing to buy good, *reliable stock* are asked to call and get information.

c 9 tf J. H. WOODGATE.

Denver Optical Office,

390 Lawrence Street.

Dr. Mitchie, Oculist and Optician.



Spectacles

AND

Eye Glasses

Skilfully adjusted to defective sight.

Artificial Eyes Adjusted to Fit and Match

Opera and Field Glasses, Dr. Jerome Kidder's Electric Galvanic Batteries, Gaiffe French Batteries, Mitchie's Blended Arkansas Pebbles, Nachet & Fils's French Acromatic Lenses, for Spectacles.

At the Crawford House this Week.

c 9 1m

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